SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

# INFORMATION REPORT

25X1

COUNTRY Rumania

SUBJECT Chemical Center at Fegaras: Background/Location/Layout/ Organization of the Officers' School/Program of the Battalion of Lower Ranking Chemical Officers/Few Emphasis on Germ and Chemical Warfare/Munitions/Depot/Few Soviet Equipment/Nearby Uranium Deposit.

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Background of the Fagaras Chemical Center

2. "In 1950 there was established within the Ministerul Fortelor Armate (MFA- Ministry of Armed Forces) a Comandamentul Chimic (Headquarters, Army Chemical Command). The location of this headquarters was not known to any of the officer candidates at Fagaras during my term there; nor was it known to the majority of the officers. It was rumored that it was situated somewhere in Bucharest. But I saw only Soviet officers from this reported headquarters inspect the Fagaras Chemical Center and Officers' School. Perhaps the entire Chemical Center and Officers' School were under Soviet control, and the Rumanian officers were only a front.

3. "The Comandamentul Chimic organized a Centrul Chimic al Armatei (Chemical Center of the Army) at the laboratories used by the Germans in Fagaras during World War II. It drew on old Rumanian officers with past experience in chemical warfare.

4. "Lt Col (fnu) Copaiescu was the officer who really organized the Chemical Center in Fagaras. [redacted] He was an old-time Rumanian officer who during World War II had attended a special course on chemical warfare in Germany. He was also an Absolvent al Scoalei de Razboi, Brevetat Stamajorist'-- a staff officer graduate of the War School. [redacted] he was discharged from the Rumanian Army in 1946 but recalled in 1950 because of his experience and his reputation as a good organizer. [redacted] at the school at Fagaras, Lt. Col. Copaiescu seemed always to be accompanied by Soviet officers, but they seemed to be learning from him and not vice-versa. He performed his duties conscientiously until May 1952 when he disappeared. At that time the entire Chemical Center was surrounded by Securitatea troops. Lt Col. Copaiescu was arrested, along with many other officers of the center, including Captain (fnu) Banu. The logical inference was that as soon as the Copaiescu had completed his organizational task and the Communists had no further need of him, they simply got rid of him.

5. "The Commanding Officer of the Chemical Center as of May 1952 was General (fnu) Damian. He was an old Rumanian officer, inadequate for a chemical warfare post but reliable from CP criteria. He had belonged to the Tudor Vladimirescu volunteer division which Rumanian POW's formed in the USSR in World War II. This division fought along with the Soviet troops. Damian served seven years, rising from captain to general. Although Damian had no knowledge of chemistry, he served at Fagaras as the C O of the center and as Insotitor, accompanying visiting Soviet officers on their inspections and maintaining security. He was also head of all the Fagaras troops (Seful Garnizoanei Fagaras). [redacted]

6. "The officers who remained at the Chemical Center after the arrests of May 1952 were all desperately afraid of arrest at any time. They included Lt. Col. (fnu) Tofileanu, Commanding Officer of the Officers' School for the Chemical Arm, at the Chemical Center. [redacted]

Location

7. "The Chemical Center in Fagaras is situated south of the Ott River and about 1000 meters north of the Fagaras-Brasov (Stalin) railroad line. /For location of the Chemical Center see sketch on [redacted] the layout of the plant, see Enclosure (A)./

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Organization of the Officers' School for the Chemical Arm.

8. "In 1951 the Officers' School for the Chemical Arm at the Chemical Center of Fagaras comprised four battalions. None of these groups actually bore a number. 25X1 25X1

(a) Scoala de Ofiteri Superiori Politici Chimisti: Officers' school for chemical and political officers, superior ranks. This battalion accepted high-ranking officers from various units of the Rumanian Army and Reserve and also from the Cadrul Disponibil al Armatei (officers discharged at the end of World War II.) The course lasted six months.

(b) Scoala de Ofiteri Inferiori Chimisti: School for chemical officers of lower ranks. This battalion accepted Rumanian youths who had completed at least four years of either lyceum or trade schools --patru clase secundare, had a 'sane social origin' and were, preferably, members of the UTM or PMR. The course lasted a year.

(c) Scoala Ofiteri Chimisti Inferiori cu Program Aparte: Special school for chemical officers of lower ranks. This battalion accepted Rumanian youths with the same education background as the battalion above (b) but demanded a more reliable, substantiated political record. The course lasted a year.

(d) Scoala de Instructori Chimisti: School for chemical instructors. This battalion accepted for special training courses NCO's (sergeants or corporals) from various branches of the Rumanian Army. The course lasted six months.

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(a) The practical and theoretical instruction for the third battalion -- Scoala Ofiteri Chimisti Inferiori cu Program Aparte-- was more or less identical with that of the second battalion (b above). The difference lay in the military instruction. While my battalion received instruction on Ofensiva-defensiva de front si aparare pasiva interna-- attack and defense in the front lines and 'internal passive defense', which was adapted to all military branches including the air force, [redacted] note: [redacted] may 25X1 be referring to a published manual, the third battalion (c above) received instruction on Actiuni Chimice si Bacteriologice in Spatele Liniilor Inamice, ca Infiltratiuni de Diversanti --chemical and germ activities behind the enemy's lines, with 'diversionist infiltrations'. Thus, the officer candidates in this battalion were instructed on

methods of germ and chemical warfare behind enemy lines in wartime. Some people from this battalion were sent to Moscow for further training when they finished their course.

(b) The program of the Scoala Ofiteri Superiori Politici Chimisti put emphasis on political lectures as well as chemical instruction.

(c) The program of the Scoala Instructori Chimisti was simpler than the others. It was sufficient for the trainees to know how to use protective equipment (gas masks, air shelters etc), how to identify the most important gases and how to spread various gases with various types of equipment.

10. "Program of the Batalion Scoala Ofiteri Chimisti Inferiori

[redacted]

usual military training for any army officer candidates. [redacted] theory courses on the following subjects:

History of the Rumanian People's Republic
History of the Communist -Bolshevik Party
Geography of the Rumanian People's Republic (RPR)
General Military Regulations
Regulations for the 'watching services' [sic; signal service?]

11. "At the end of the first months' training each officer candidate personally swore the following oath before the Chief of Staff at the Officers School:

'I, citizen, of the Rumanian People's Republic, joining the ranks of the Republic's Armed Forces, do herewith swear, to be a strong, courageous, and honest soldier; and should it be necessary to give my blood, or even my life, I swear to hate from the bottom of my heart the deadly enemy of our regime; and should I break my oath, the severe law of the RPR shall punish me.'

At this time our epaulettes were changed to a black color. Only then [redacted] fully realize that we were being trained for the Chemical Arm.

12. "The regular summer schedule was then begun:

| | |
|---|---|
| 0500 hrs | - Reveille |
| 0500-0600 hrs | - Washing, cleaning, bedmaking, gymnastics, breakfast. |
| 0600-0700 hrs | - Muster of military units (plutoane, coy etc.) morning inspection 40 minutes of infantry drill. |
| 0700-0800 | - Political education. Assembly of the battalion. Report and inspection of the entire battalion. |
| 0800-1300 | - Theoretical courses. |
| 1300-1400- | - Dinner |
| 1400-1600 | - Obligatory nap. Cleaning of arms. |
| 1600-1800 | - Theoretical courses. Practical courses. |
| 1800-2100 | - Study period |
| 2100-2200 | - Supper |
| 2300 | - Silence. |

13. "The winter schedule was the same, except that reveille was at 0600 hr and silence at 2330 hr.

14. "One or two nights a week, there would be unexpected night alerts and manoeuvres. The Manoeuvres took place at the Dealul Crucii, seven km southwest of the Chemical Center.

15. "There was no fixed schedule for Sunday, but the day was filled with lectures, meetings, and sometimes newsreels.

16. "The daily political education hour consisted of analysis of the 'daily slogan' by the political officer of the battalion. He would expound at length on some quotation from Stalin or Lenin. The purpose of this political education hour was to 'give courage and incentive for the work of the day'.

17. "None of the civilian instructors at the Officers' School had permission to visit the actual Chemical Center. The officer candidates were sworn not to reveal any military information to these instructors.

18. "The days when there were no military manoeuvres or other special programs, the theoretical courses began at 0800 hrs, with a 10 minute break each hour. The following courses were included in our program:

(a) Meteorology: Taught once a week by a civilian instructor especially assigned to the Officer's School. [redacted] He was an excellent teacher. The cadets used a special textbook, about 200 pages long. [redacted] The course included.

- Description and use of various meteorological instruments: thermometer, barometer etc.
- Principles of physical geography, atmosphere, winds, humidity, air pressure etc.
- Meteorological orientation without the use of instruments.

All theoretical courses of this type were accompanied by practical work in the field.

(b) Organic and inorganic chemistry: Taught until January 1952 by 2nd Lt. (fnu) Bozea. He was an engineer by profession [redacted] He was one of the officers of the Chemical Center who possessed a special permit from the Counter-intelligence Officer to move freely within the Chemical Center area. 2nd Lt. Bozea disappeared in January 1952. [redacted] he was either arrested by the Securitatea or transferred to another unit. He had made special studies on nuclear physics. A Locotenent Major [Senior 1st Lt.]

-Ionian theory, analysis, elements, basic chemical laws (Abogadro, Mendeleev, Lavoisier etc.) etc.
- Practical Laboratory experiments.

The organic chemistry course was more advanced. The emphasis was on hydrocarbons.

(c) Toxic substances: Taught until January 1952 by 2nd Lt. Bozea. Taken over by Lt. Col. Conolescu [see Paragraph 47]. The candidates were taught to recog-

nize various toxic, blistering, suffocating, tear-inducing and sneeze-inducing substances by their secondary properties -- appearance, color, odor; to know their various effects on the human body and on the ground and atmosphere. [redacted] instruction on the following substances:

| | |
|---|---|
| Toxic: | 'Cyanhydric' acid<br>Carbon dioxide<br>'Hydrogen-arsenic'<br>'Alcohol-ethyl-bichlorine'<br>'Alcohol ethyl-bibromine' |
| Suffocating: | Chlorine<br>'Fosgen'<br>'Difosgen'<br>'Cloropicrina' |
| Blistering: | Mustard<br>'Levizita'<br>'Azotiperita'<br>'Fosgen-Oxina' |
| Weeping: | 'Brom-Acetone'<br>'Clor-Acetofenona'<br>'Cianura de orom benzil'<br>'Difenil-cianarsina' |
| Sneezing: | 'Difenil-amino-clor-arsina'<br>'adamsita (Klark I and II)' |

[redacted]

The officer candidates studied a brief history of each substance and a few points on its preparation. They were given no formulae for the toxic substances made and/or invented in the USSR -- only the end use, radius of influence and effects. The candidates had a low degree of preparation for this course, because few had had good basic chemistry courses at school. Therefore, they learned everything by rote. There was no textbook for this particular course -- only one's lecture notes.

(d) Physio-pathology: Taught by a major [redacted] of the Medical Corps. [redacted]. He was a Communist, and his superiors seemed to have the greatest faith in him. The course included: theory and practice of first aid, de-gasification of human beings and foods, decontamination of food supplies exposed to gas, medical treatment of humans suffering from toxic action. We did not realize at first that the real purpose of this course was to introduce us to general notions of pathological warfare. [redacted] no notes in this course, and there was no textbook.

The major stressed that the US had begun germ warfare in Korea. [redacted] the US had germ cultures on an unknown island near Japan. He then continued to

describe the various methods of germ cultures. [redacted] the various types of germs and their formulae, also the methods of diffusion. (The major insisted that the US had dropped germ bombs on the poor people in Korea.) [redacted] diffusion of germs could be effected, for example, with a special airplane full of insects. Such a bomb was of US origin and was being used in Korea. At the Infratirea auditorium (cinema and theatre of the Chemical Center) we were shown a short newsreel of a US plane dropping such a germ bomb in Korea. As soon as the plane dropped the bomb, it opened to release insects. Another sequence showed a disc type of germ bomb which released lice and ants. [redacted] did not believe that the planes in these pictures were really US; the film was too much of a close-up and the plane seemed to be a Soviet plane with US markings.

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[For sketch of germ bomb, see Enclosure (B)]

[redacted] diffusion of germs could be effected also through mice, rats, cattle and other animals and through water contamination. Such diffusion would provoke great damage to the economy of an enemy state. [redacted] taught the following:

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- Mosquitoes: Used for diffusion of normal and yellow malaria.
- Lice; Used for diffusion of typhoid fever and its variant, tifos exantematic.
- Mice and/or rats: Used for diffusion of pest and cholera diseases.

A successful germ attack, according to the major, employs several types of germs simultaneously. [redacted] performed no maneuvers involving germ warfare procedures, and I do not know whether any were planned --this was only the beginning of the course.

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(e) Communications: Taught by a captain of the Communications Company of the Chemical Battalion at the Chemical Center. [redacted] The course was brief and general. It covered the general principles of:

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- Electricity
- Dynamics
- Magnetism
- Operation of G-1 and G-2 radio transmitters and receivers.
- Operation of the Rumanian /territoral type telephone.

(f) Functions of other branches of the Armed Forces: This course included brief comments on:

- The Chemical Arm of the Air Force -- The officer candidates were told that in the event of war, this branch of the Air Force would use special planes, called tank-planes, for 'gasification' of enemy territory and decontamination of own territory. They were not told how such a plane existed and were shown no drawing or pictures. It was

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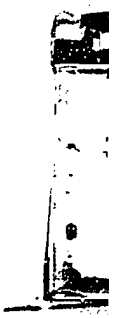

stressed that the USSR possessed tank-planes with a 'pulverisation' system and that these planes could carry 4000 liters of gas. The same type of plane is being currently used to spray against malarial mosquitoes and other diseases. It was emphasized that diffusion of poison gases by means of airplane had the advantage of speed and large radius of action. Little data was given on the types of planes. The course was taught by Capt. (fnu) Trandafirescu / see (n) below/.

- The Navy -- Types of ships. Means of decontaminating them of gas.

- The Engineers --'Chemical shelters'. De-gasification of shelters and barracks.

- Artillery -- Description of guns; classification of various types of shells. Description of tanks and various types of Army trucks and engines. Organization of truck traffic movements. Exercises in the use of tanks, trucks and motorcycles with flame throwing, smokescreen, gasification and de-gasification units. Tanks equipped with special heavy Soviet flame throwers are able to send a flame 100 meters

(g) Pioneering: This course included instruction on the construction of anti-chemical air shelters, protection of 'normal' fortifications against chemical warfare, construction of various types of barbed wire fencing, how to pass through barbed wire fencing, how to destroy barbed wire fencing and mine fields. The officer candidates were taught a Soviet system of laying mine fields: the mines contain poisonous gases; they are connected to each other by electrical wires; the mines are to be exploded only when the enemy are observed over the entire mine field.

(h) History of the Rumanian People's Republic: This subject had no assigned instructor. It was taught by various military men and civilians. The last instructor we had was Political Officer of the Battalion of the Superior Officers' School (Chemical Arm). He was a captain, aged about 30, intelligent but a fanatic Communist. The true Rumanian history was completely falsified--or ignored. The accent was on all historical events which could be interpreted as workers' movements or rebellions or actions of the CP. For example, the revolution of Gheorghe Doja was attributed to the CP. Many revolts were invented: eg. the revolt of 1 Sept 40 at Cluj. The Communists affirm that they led a demonstration in Cluj against the entry of Nazi and Hungarian troops into Northern Transylvania as a result of the German-Italian 'Diktat' which ceded Northern Transylvania to Hungary. People who actually witnessed the demonstrations in Cluj at that time state the only actions which could be attributed to the Communists were the disorders, robberies and shop lootings. The Communists never went so far as to request Soviet help against the Diktat. The demonstrations were proof of genuine Rumanian patriotism.

The origins of the Rumanian people were also revised. Since origins are naturally vague and wrapped in tradition, the Communists have twisted Rumanian history to prove that the Rumanians are a Slavic people. All incidents of friendly relations

between the Rumanians and the Russians are exaggerated beyond all proportion: eg: the case of Dimitri Cantemir who was a Voevod of Moldavia; the 'Regulamentul Organic' of the Russian General Kisselev in the War of 1871 (plevna); the Russian alliance of 1916. This distortion becomes ridiculous when one remembers that the Russian regime prior to 1917 was Tsarist. No mention was made of the Bessarabian regime, or the declarations of such old Rumanian historians as Miron Costin. The discussions of World War II emphasized the generosity of the USSR toward the Rumanian people -- the whole USSR might have sacrificed all for the great love of Rumania.

(i) History of the Communist Party: This subject has completely replaced religion. It was taught by a young captain who was a fanatic Communist. The course was divided into the Old and the New Testaments. The Old Testament concerned the origins of Communism: Darwin, Engels, Marx, up to Lenin. Those men are the prophets of Communism. The New Testament began with Lenin, who liberated the enslaved world. The officer candidates were supposed to believe infallibly all they were taught in this course.

(j) History of Military Tactics: This course resolved into discussion of Soviet tactics and praise of Soviet strategy. It was taught by a captain, aged about 40. He stressed first that the best military leaders were Russians; the best military strategy was Soviet. World War II was virtually a Soviet victory. Capitalistic states have since cheated the USSR by changing this total victory into a partial victory, for once more they are supporting Fascist governments. During World War II some capitalistic states supported Nazis with the intention of hitting against the USSR, although the USSR was a trustworthy ally. The instructor put considerable emphasis on partisan activity: 'The influence of this activity on the final victory cannot be overestimated.' The candidates were urged to remember that in a future war, should they be cut off behind enemy lines, it was their duty to lead underground activity: sabotage, terrorism, intelligence.

(k) Weapons of Foreign Armed Forces (Dotarea Armatelor Straine): Taught by various officers, including the Captain (fnu) Banu who disappeared from the Chemical Center in May 1952./ See Paragraph 4/. (It was rumored at the time that he was transferred to the Fabrica Nitro-Amoniu (ammonium nitrate plant) in Fagaras, but prison or death seems more likely. The course touched on the various chemical, germ and atomic weapons used by foreign armed forces. The course was strictly secret: no textbooks; no notes could be taken. One cadet was arrested and investigated for a week in February 1952 because he wrote down some name on the corner of a propaganda pamphlet. He only got off because he was a member of the CP.

(l) Physics: Taught by Mme. (fnu) Grigorescu, wife of Captain (fnu) Grigorescu in the Personnel Office. Mme. Grigorescu was about [illegible]. She was a good teacher, serious, with a sound knowledge of physics. The course, however, was very superficial -- comparable to the physics course in the third class of lyceum, ie. briefly the principles of heat, optics, acoustics. Mechanics were discussed specifically in another course.

(m) Algebra and Trigonometry: Taught by a civilian who arrived in General Damian's car. He could not visit the actual Chemical Center, and the officer candidates were enjoined to reveal no military information to him. The algebra was elementary - up to second degree equations with brief graphic demonstrations. First [illegible] operations were done with one, two and three unknowns. The trigonometry was elementary: the functions, the triangles.

(n) Fumigene (Smoke screens and equipment): Taught by Captain (fnu) Trandafirescu, [redacted] and probably came from the Reserve Corps. He was a professional engineer. During World War II he was the officer of the Rumanian Army who planned and executed the project for the camouflage of the town and oilfields of Ploesti against Allied bombardment. It was said that he was a specialist on smoky and incendiary materials and had studied abroad, in either Germany or France. Along with his instruction duties at the Chemical Center, he was planning and supervising the preparation of a new system of camouflage in the Ploesti area. Despite his age, the Rumanian authorities have been exploiting his knowledge as much as possible. His specialty is said to be camouflage for antiaircraft defence.

[redacted] taught in detail about materials producing smoke screens, but those in a position to know said the materials were those known in World War II -- nothing new. [redacted] taught about a new type of light portable Soviet smoke producing apparatus shaped like an ordinary horticultural spray, with a tank to be carried on the shoulder. Another heavy smoke apparatus was barrel shaped with a capacity of 300 liters. The emphasis of the course was on smoke tactics: how to establish a smoke screen when crossing a river during an attack; how to camouflage such military targets as airfields and defense plants; how to camouflage stationary and moving armoured columns.

(o) Incendiare (Incendiary Substances) and Equipment: Taught first by Captain Trandafirescu and later by a young, cheerful second lieutenant. The officer candidates were taught:

--Description and use of various types of flame throwers.
--Notes on all incendiary substances.
--Notes on all types of incendiary shells and airplane bombs.

Practical exercises were performed with old, slightly modified Italian and German flame-throwers. However, [redacted] lectures about a new Rumanian flame-thrower with a range of 35 m -- the World War II German and Italian flame-throwers had a range of 25 m. [redacted] also about a complex Soviet flame-thrower, with a range of 100 m, which could be fitted to tank or truck. The special incendiary liquid contains 'Termit' 'Azot' and a 'presser'. [redacted] taught in detail how to prepare crude types of incendiary mixtures and apparatus (eg. incendiary bottles, powders etc.) for use in sabotage actions.

(p) 'De-gasification': Taught by Lt. Bozea until he disappeared from the Chemical Center in January 1952. He was succeeded by a captain [redacted] The officer candidates learned the usual methods of decontamination of the ground, food, animals and human beings. They also learned about such crude 'degasification' materials as ordinary benzine, urine, 'chlorine milk', brandy and cream.

(q) Topography: Taught by Artillery Lt. Major Ioan Stoicu [redacted] -- a fanatic Communist. [redacted] It is believed that he was an old-time officer. It was said that this course in topography was basically similar to that taught to Rumanian NCOs of the Royalist Rumanian Army during World War II. Basic principles of strategy were included.

Chemical tactics were included within the scope of this course. They were taught at the start by Captain Banu and later by Lt. Col. Teofileanu. Manoeuvres with smoke materials were held at the Dealul Crucii. Chemical tactics were studied from two angles: straightforward tactics for offensive and defensive battle; sabotage

chemical and germ warfare tactics behind enemy lines to demoralize and weaken the enemy forces. Members of Batalion Scoala de Ofiteri Inferiori Chimisti were instructed more fully in these chemical-germ tactics since they were considered more reliable soldiers.

In April 1952, during the discussion of chemical tactics [redacted] of a new kind of Soviet chemical weapon: a 'grenada tehnicolora' (technicolor grenade). [redacted] shown no sketches and given no details of fabrication. [redacted] told only the effect of this weapon on humans: it leaves a technicolored smoke which affects the optic nerves and leads to blindness. [redacted] This technicolor smoke could be held within a grenade, a mortar or an artillery shell. The only protection mentioned by the instructor against this smoke was special glasses. [redacted] the most modern Soviet gas masks [redacted] had strange yellow lenses. Perhaps the reference to this new grenade was just propaganda to impress the Rumanian officer candidates with the technological advances of the USSR.

(r) Mechanics: Taught by a civilian, who enjoyed the same privileges as other civilians at the center,--entrance to the classroom but not to the rest of the center. The cadets learned mostly about engines.

(s) Anti-chemical Defense: Taught by Lt. Col. Teofileanu. The course comprised detailed instruction on:

Preventative measures against chemical attacks; installation of observation posts equipped with gas detectors and specialized personnel.
Special alarm installations: sirens, bells etc.
Traffic regulations
Organization of fire squads
Anti-chemical shelters.

Upon ending their course these cadets were to be assigned to various units to give instruction on defence against chemical attack and to organize military and civilian observers.

(t) 'Protection': Taught by a captain [redacted] The course included detailed instruction on the form and use of various pieces of protective equipment, including gas masks, anti-gas shelters, and on the protection of humans and animals against gas attacks.

(u) Russian Language: Taught by a lady [redacted] The emphasis was on Russian conversation. [redacted]

(v) Laboratory: Simple laboratory experiments were performed within the field of organic and inorganic chemistry. More complicated experiments were made at the gas chamber of the Chemical Center.

(w) Philosophy: This course covered 'Historical and Dialectical Materialism' and was practically identical with the course on the History of the Communist Party. In that course, however, the emphasis was more on the facts of the lives of the great prophets of Communism. In this course the emphasis was on the dogma of Communism. It began with explanations of Darwin's theory of evolution and Engel's theory of materialism. It proceeded to discussions of proletarian morals, Socialism etc.

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The instructors explained that 'Morals are the law of good; they teach us what is right and what is wrong. There are two sort of morals: Bourgeois-capitalist-Christian morals and Proletarian morals. The first sort is but a creation of the bourgeois, of capitalists, of Christians, for the purpose of exploiting the poor. The second sort has been created through the conscience of the workers, on the principles of freedom and social equality.' One of the instructors for this course was Political Lt. (fnu) Balan, a fanatic Communist, [redacted] 25X1 Accomplishment on political courses was considered an indication of a cadet's reliability.

New Emphasis on Germ and Chemical Warfare

19. "In January 1952 a Soviet general [redacted] arrived at the Chemical Center at Fagaras accompanied by General Damian (Rumanian). [redacted] 25X1 He was said to be from 'Headquarters'. The two generals inspected the entire Chemical Center and Officer's School. The Soviet General appeared to know by memory the correct location of all units scattered within the center. After his inspection he held a secret conference for certain officers and officer candidates. Many officers attached to the center, including Lt. Col. Copaiescu and Captain Banu, did not attend, nor did all the officer candidates. Each participant was personally invited; the criteria for selectic were not announced. The participants were informed ahead of time that they could take no notes. A sentry guarded each door and window. Only officers and cadets proving special permission from the Ofiterurl Contra-Informator ('Counter-Intelligence officer') of the Center could enter. (The Counter-Intelligence officer in January 1952 was a Captain [redacted] 25X1 who [redacted] He spoke Rumanian badly although he wore a Rumanian uniform.) The Soviet general addressed his audience through an interpreter. He stressed the necessity of chaning the programs at the Officers' School. He talked along these lines:

'In Korea the Americans have begun to attack with gas and germs. This means that in future wars the Geneva Convention will be no longer respected. Therefore we must prepare ourselves for chemical, bacteriological and atomic warfare. We will be attacked, and we will reply with the same weapons. The Americans possess the atom bomb; we possess it also. The Americans have prepared new toxic substances, such as Tabunn gas which is extremely powerful and sufficient to kill a person in three seconds. We do not yet know its composition, but Soviet technicians are studying continuously to find the secret. In our turn we have prepared materials for chemical warfare which are not known to others. If you prepare yourselves well at at this school you will be able to use these materials. Meanwhile we must increase the number of persons trained in chemical weapons and instruct every soldier of the 'peace camp' for chemical, germ and atomic warfare. In addition, every civilian and worker must know how to defend himself from gases, germs and atom bombs. We must therefore, introduce in your program new courses on germ and atomic warfare.

20. "The new program on germ warfare was scheduled to begin in summer 1952 [redacted] 25X1 In their courses the officer candidates had been told in general terms about the atom bomb and germ warfare in Korea./ See Paragraph 19 (d)7. In the course on Fizio-patologie (physio-pathology) they had been taught general notions of pathological war, though it was never directly stated that they were to be trained in germ warfare. Instructors at occasional secret closed lectures, attended always by Soviet officers, spoke of chemical and atom bomb warfare. None of the attending officers and officer candidates were allowed to take notes at such sessions. [redacted] a closed lecture 25X1

in April 1952. A Soviet officer, speaking through an interpreter, mentioned the name of the chief of the US Army Chemical Brauch and a long list of other US Army specialists in chemical and A-bomb warfare. It was stated that successful experiments had been made with the Soviet A-bomb in the Ural Mountains. It was said that Comrade Beria had personally commanded the experiments.

21. "During spring 1952 many Rumanian officers from various units of the Armed Forces, including MAI and MFA officers, arrived at the Chemical Center at Fagaras for instruction in chemical warfare (Arma chimica adaptada armei respective) and in the particular weapons appropriate for their units. The methods studied were those used during World War II, for example:

--For artillery: diffusim of gas through shells.
--For engineers: diffusion of gas through mines
--For pioneers: diffusion of gas through candles, flame throwers etc.
--For air force: diffusion of gas through bombs.
--For the infantry: diffusion of gas through flame throwers etc.

Members of all units studied courses on meteorology, the classification of gases and protection against gas attack. Members of the following units attended special courses as well:

--Grancerii: Instruction in 'gazarea liniei de frontiera cu substante chimice persistente vezicante'--spreading blister gas along the frontier line, also lewizita (mustard gas) and azot-iperita.

--Securitatea: a. Instructia Batalionuelor de paza--protection and internal defense against gas attack.
b. Instructia batalionuelor de interventii--instruction on attack by groups (Plutoane) using all sorts of chemical equipment: grenade gazicene (gas grenades), grenade fumigene (smoke grenades), lumanari gazicene si fumigene (gas and smoke candles), fiole gazicene, aruncatoare de flacari (flame throwers), butelii portabile gazicene si fumigene (portable bottles of smoke and gas), butelli fixe gazicene si fumigene (stationary bottles of smoke and gas). These methods were to be used in case of strikes, internal revolts and partisan activities.

--The Militia and the Pompieri (firemen) also has special courses. They were given offensive as well as defensive training.

25X1

22. "Starting spring 1952 all university students graduating from chemistry, pharmaceutical and industrial chemistry courses were required to take courses at the Chemical Center in Fagaras. At the end of these courses they were to graduate as officers of various ranks in the Reserve. In spring 1952 there were about 300 officer candidates at the Chemical Center who belonged to this category.

Munitions Depot

23. "A special depot for munitions and chemical materials is located about 50 m from Fagaras on the road to Stalin (Brasov): (See Enclosure (C), a copy of a layout sketch of the Depot for Munitions and Chemical Materials at the Fagaras Chemical Center.

Chemical Material

24. The chemical material stored in depots at the Chemical Center in Fagaras include:

(a) Butoaie Incarcate cu Substante Toxice si Vezicante -- Tanks full of poisonous and blistering substances.

/Tanks were stored in the depot marked No 13 on Enclosure (A)./

(b) Bombe de Avion Incarcate cu Substante Toxice si Veziacante--Airplane bombs loaded with poisonous and blistering substances. These bombs weigh about 250 kg each. They bear different kinds of symbols. The officer candidates were taught the special secret code which indicated the substance in each bomb. Bombs bearing a yellow cross carried mustard gas (iperita). These bombs were stored in the depot marked No. 13 on Enclosure (A). Similar bombs were stored at the ammunition depot located 500 m from the Chemical Center on the road towards Stalin (Brasov).

(c) Butelii de Otel Incarcate Cu Gaze Concentrate la Inalta Presiune --Steel bottles, the size of a normal oxygen container, loaded with concentrated gases at high pressures. These were stored in a building at the Chemical center and also at the separate depot for munitions and chemical materials.

(d) Protectile Gazicene de Artilerie, Proiectile de Branduri--Artillery and mortar shells of various sizes loaded with gaseous materials. Great quantities of these shells were stored in the ammunition depot on the road to Stalin.

New Soviet Equipment

25. "During the fall of 1951 about 20 Masini de degazare - Autocisterne marca MDAC fabricatie sovietica -- decontamination tank-trucks of Soviet MDAC make -- arrived at the Chemical Center in Fagaras. This type of Soviet tank-truck used for ground decontamination looks like a normal gasoline tank-truck with a capacity of 5000-6000 liters. It has a Diesel engine. It has only one 'differential' on the double rear wheels. This truck has a special system which pulverises /sic/ and spreads the liquid contained in its tanks over the ground. The tank and all tubes are lined with a special material for protection against acid. The substance used for the decontamination is 'clorura de calciu' ($Ca-O-Cl_2$). The truck has a special apparatus on the rear of the tank, which can be used for 'gasification' (contamination) of the ground in time of retreat. The valve which controls the 'pulverisation' or the gas is worked by the driver directly from his driver's seat. Thus, these Soviet trucks may be used as both contamination and decontamination units.

26. In spring 1952 the following classes of modern Soviet equipment were arriving at the Chemical Branch of the Rumanian Armed Forces at Fagaras to replace gradually the old Rumanian equipment:

(a) Material de protectie Sovietic care soseste in cantitati mari pentru dotarea intregei armate romane--Soviet protective equipment, which arrived in great quantities for the Rumanian Armed Forces.

(b) Material Divers Pentru Arma Chimica dat Centrului Chimic in Cantitati mici Pentru instructie si exercitii--various types of equipment which arrived in small lots for use in instruction and exercises by the chemical arm at the Chemical Center. The equipment included detectoare de Gaz(gas detectors) and Aparat Izolant (isolating apparatus.

(c) Material chimic toxic, vezicant etc., brut ambalate ca butoaie, butelii mari etc., pentru depozitare si utilizare in caz de eventual razboiu-- Large quantities of containers of toxic materials and blister gas etc., for storage in the depots and use in time of war.

27. "Thus in spring 1952 the following items of Soviet protective equipment was being distributed throughout various Rumanian units. The Soviet General in his conference at the Chemical Center in Jan 1952 stressed that a set of these protective materials would form part of the equipment of any Rumanian soldier:

(a) Ciorapi de protectie Sovietici de panza cauciucata--Protective stockings made of Soviet rubberized cloth. Replacing the Rumanian stockings which were made only of oiled cloth.

(b) Pelerine Ruseeti Cauciucate Foarte Legere si Practice--Light, practical Soviet rubber jacket. Replacing the old Rumanian jacket of oiled cloth known as 'Gas-plan'.

(c) Manusi de protectie Sovietice de Panza Cauciucata--Soviet type of rubberized cloth gloves, replacing the Rumanian gloves of oiled cloth.

(d) Masca de Gaz Sovietica tip kagula cu basca de cauciuc ce acoerra intreg capul avand cartus filtrant legat direct de masca -- Soviet Kagula gas mask, which has a rubber cap covering the entire head and a filtrant box directly connected to the mask. Replacing the Rumanian '3>-B Modificat' gas mask.

(e) Trusa de Degazare (Decontamination box) -- This contained:

One tube of Lozalina tablets
Four or five cotton tampoane
Four phials of ether.

28. "In spring 1952 the Chemical Center at Fagaras received about 200 Detectoare de Gaze Ultrasensibile Tip Sovietic Marca NACC--'Hypersensitive gas detectors of the Soviet NACC make'. It was expected that similar Soviet gas detectors would be distributed to all units of the Rumanian Armed Forces. The NACC gas detector functions as follows: It is fastened on the button of the bearer's shirt. Pressure on a small bellows device forces air through a valve into five small vials, each containing a substance which changes color if a certain type of gas is in the air, eg. one vial will register yellow if the ground is apread with mustard gas; one will register green if the air has much chlorine. The total weight of the detector is 150 gms. Instructions are written on the back in Russian language. The vials can be easily screwed in and out. When the detector is not being used, the vials are screwed out, turned around and screwed in again so that they are inside the detector instead of pointing outward. The bellows device is also shut.

/See Enclosure (E)./

29. "During spring 1952 the Chemical Center was supplied with special Soviet gas masks which were much more practical than the ones in use in the Rumanian Army at the time (British gas masks known as Heres-Atmer). The Soviet gas mask was known [redacted] as Aparat Izolant Sovietic cu Respiratie Dirijata Fonica si Afonica. There was a phonic and an aphonic type. The gas mask covered the entire head of the person wearing it. The oxygen reserve lasted one hour for an active person, one hour and a half for a person standing still. [redacted] note: Not clear in text whether this gas mask issue is the same as that in paragraph 27-D. 25X1 25X1

25X1

30. "During spring 1952 the Chemical Center also received supplies of Lumanare Fumigena Toxica Sovietica -- 'Soviet Type Poisonous Smoke Hand Grenade'. When this grenade is used the cover is unscrewed, a metal ring pulled and the grenade thrown. After three seconds it begins to function. There is NO explosion; only the very slightest noise is heard as the smoke pours out. The smoke is white.

31. "During Spring 1952 extensive military exercises were organized at Dealul Crucii, about 8 km southeast of the Chemical Center. The exercises were witnessed by various Soviet officers and civilians from the Comandamentul Chimic and by about 20 high ranking Rumanian officers. These Rumanian officers did not belong to the Chemical Headquarters but represented various branches of the Rumanian Army. All battalions at the Center participated in these exercises except the Battalion of the high-ranking political officers.

32. "These exercises furnished the first field tests of the Lumanare Fumigena Toxica Sovietica /Soviet Hand Grenade for Poisonous Smoke 7. Its toxicity had already been tested on white mice in the gas chamber of the Chemical Center. The official purpose of these exercises was 'Atac pe Teren Accidentat executat de Infanterie, Folosind Fum Toxic si Sprijinit de Artilerie care Folosea Proiectile incarcate cu substante Toxice si vesicante persistente ' (Ground attacks by infantry units using poisonous smoke and supported by artillery using shells loaded with poisonous and blister gases.) The observers were to:

a) Check the artillery fire.--the shells had colored flames (enemy: blue; friendly: red
b) Observe the meteorological conditions.

As soon as the shelling had ended the infantry troops were ordered to light with either cigarette or match the Soviet type poisonous 'candels', while the weather observer gave the wind conditions. Thirty seconds after the 'candels' were lighted smoke began pouring out the sieve-like holes in a conical form. I don't know how long the smoke lasted. The infantry troops then advanced in a normal attack line, wearing protective suits and gas masks (Kagula gas masks).

The cadets at the Officers School were not told the substance within these 'candels'. It was known that it could kill a man within a few minutes.

Nearby Uranium Deposit

33. "During March 1952 [redacted] officer candidates was marching on a normal field exercise on the main Fagaras - Stalin (Brasov) road. About five km beyond the village of Mandra we turned right on a narrow rocky mountain road. After about three km on this road we could see barracks and tents of both Soviet troops and Rumanian Securitatea. There was a large

25X1

workshop, excavation machinery, and the noise of blasting and pneumatic drills. There were civilian workers. The large workshop was surrounded by a double row of Soviet and Rumanian Securitatea sentries. No civilian or members of other military personnel could approach it. The sentries were posted about 500 m from the workshop structure.

35. "It was common knowledge at the Chemical Center that this plant was on the site of a uranium deposit.

36. "One Sunday in May 1952 one of the cadets at the Chemical Center ran into Lt. Bozea [See Paragraph 19-b] on the street in Fagaras. He gathered that Bozea was working at the above plant. Other officer cadets reported the same thing, though it may just have been rumor. Lt. Bozea's disappearance could be explained by the fact that he was a trained engineer who had specialized in atomic physics and was needed at the uranium plant, although he was not a member of the CP and had not been a reliable person (in the eyes of the authorities) at the Chemical Center.

37. "During the fall 1951 three Securitatea 'Intervention' Battalions moved up to the mountains in the direction of the Fagaras Ammonium nitrate plant and engaged in bloody fights with Rumanian partisans who had made contact with five Rumanian parachutists. It is believed that the parachutists were captured and one committed suicide by taking a poison capsule. There had previously been a general alarm at the Chemical Center. It was rumored that enemy planes had been spotted over the RPR. This violation of Rumanian territory had been reported by the observation post situated about 2,000 m north-northeast of the village of Galati (Fagaras). About 30 members of the Rumanian air force are attached to this post to observe the skies. Other units guard the post. It was known that it possesses a powerful electric generator, the sound of which can be heard two km away."

25X1

- end -

ENCLOSURE (A): Rough Sketch of the Layout of the Chemical Center at Fagaras 25X1

25X1

(B): Sketch of One Type of Germ Bomb which the Instructor Claimed the US Air Force Has Dropped in Korea" with Legend. 25X1

(C): Rough Layout Sketch of the Depozit de Munitii si Material Chimic al Centrului Chimic Fagaras with Legend. 25X1

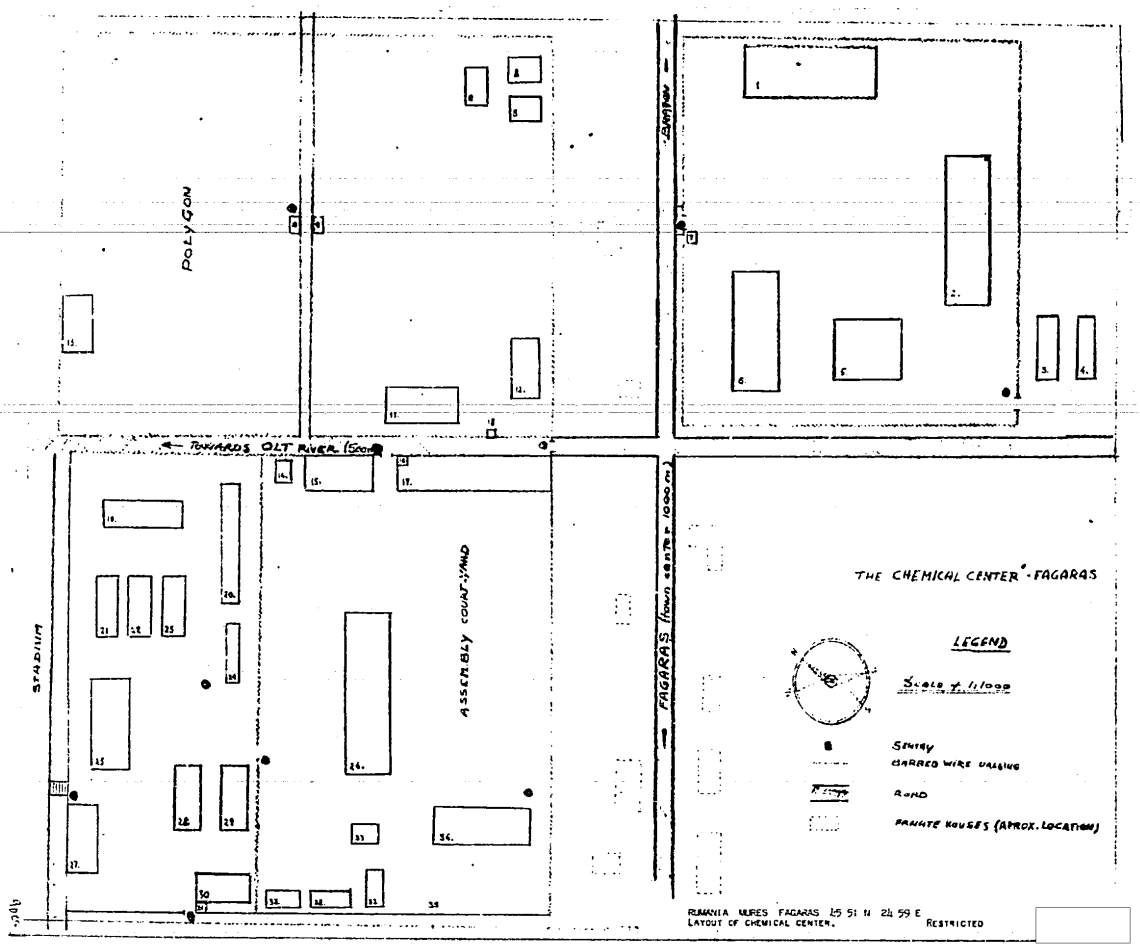
(D): Sketch of Airplane Bomb Loaded with Toxic or Blistering Material with Legend

(E): Sketch of a Hyper-Sensitive Soviet Gas Detector with Legend.

(F): Sketch of a Soviet Gas Mask with Legend.

(G): Sketch of Soviet Hand Grenade for Poisonous smoke

(H): Sketch of a Soviet-type of Poisonous Smoke Hand Grenade. note: It is not clear as to whether or not this represents a detail of Enclosure (G). 25X1




25X1

25X1

Rough Sketch of the Layout of the Chemical Center at Fagaras

25X1
25X1

Legend:

"Centrul Chimic Fagaras

"1. Cladirea Batalionului Scoala Ofiteri Chimisti Inferiori--Building for the battalion of lower ranking chemical officers at the Officers' School. Ground floor, three upper floors and cellar. This building has a mess canteen, club, offices, sleeping dormitories, infirmary and bar.

2. Batalionul Scoala Pentru Ofiteri Superiori--Building for the battalion of higher ranking officers at the Officers' School. Same size building as (1.)

3.) Magazii Subterane de Alimente--Underground warehouses for food supplies.
4.)

5. Magazie Pentru Masini de Degazare, Branduri, Tunuri si Diferit Material Militar Chimic--Warehouse for 'degasification' trucks, Minnenwerfer mortars, guns and various chemical warfare materials. In May 1952 the first floor [US second] had not been completed.

6. Birouri Administrative, Cor, de Garda, Inchisoare-- One floor building with administrative offices, offices of the bodyguard and prison.

7. Post de Control cu Sonerie de Alarma si Telefon-- Control post with alarm bell and telephone line.

8. Baraci Pentru Degazarea Armamentului, Utilajului, Oamenilor, Animalelor Dupa Instructia cu Gaze--Wooden barracks used as decontamination center for military personnel, animals and military equipment after instruction with gas.

9. Statiune Meteorologica-- Meteorological station well equipped with all types of instruments.

10. Uzina de Apa --'Water plant'; probably with a pumping station. Linked to a telephone line. The plant is guarded by an armed sentry night and day.

11. Camera de Gaze --Gas chamber. Used for instruction and laboratory work with various types of poisonous gases. It contains a small workshop for the repair of gas masks and a department where white mice are bred for use in experiments.

12. One-story building where a few of the officers of the Chemical Center have their living quarters. They included in May 1952 Lt Col Teofilescu.

25X1

13. Depozit Subteran cu Substante Toxice, Vezicante, Sufocante, Stranutatoare si Lacrimogene-- Underground storage depot for airplane bombs containing toxic, blister-inducing, suffocating, sneeze-inducing and tear-inducing substances.

14. Magazin Pentru Materiale de Transmisiumi--Depot for 'transmission' supplies and materials.

15.) Magazin Pentru Masini de Degazare, Branduri, Tunuri si Diferite Materiale Chimice
17.) Depot for decontamination trucks, mortars and various chemical warfare materials.

16.) Post de Control Cu Sonerie de Alarma si Telefon--Control post with alarm bell and
18.) telephone line.

19. Compania Administrativa-Gospodarie (Administrative company) and the Plutinul Fanfara Militara (military band unit).

20. Remiza Autovehicule - Open shed used as truck depot.

21.) Batalionul Chimic-Chemical Battalion:
22.)
23.)

21. Communications Company
22. Chemical Artillery Company
23. Mixed Company.

This battalion, known as Battalion No. 42, is an experimental unit (experimentar de instructie)

24. Laundry.

25. Chemical Chief of Staff, Office of Gen. Damian. Luxurious building. The sentry at the main entrance is either a lieutenant or a captain. The building is guarded day and night. Only officers may enter, and they must carry special permits. Soviet officers could enter without being previously identified.

26. Batalion Scoala de Oriteri Inferiori Chimisti-Building for a battalion of the Officers' School composed of especially reliable men being trained for chemical action behind the enemy lines. At the end of the course the best officers were to be chosen to be sent to Moscow for final courses.

27. Statie Radio, Centrala Telefonica si TFF-- Radio station, wireless and telephone station. This center works on short and very short (ultra scurte) meter bands. There are special communications officers. They have installed radio transmission and reception apparatus of the 'G' type [not described further]. Aerial on the roof of the building.

28. Sala Cinematografului Infratirea- Auditorium of the Infratirea cinema.

29. Ofical de Presa al Centrului Chimic- Press Office of the Chemical Center. Editorial offices and printing house for all the instruction manuals used at the center. Pamphlets on defense against chemical warfare are prepared, also attack and defense sketches. All material in the center is prepared and printed here, with the exception of the small pamphlets on 'chemical passive defense' which are considered top secret.

30. Depozit de Armament Chimic - Depot for chemical materials. No one at the school knew what this building contained as it was sealed. 'No smoking' signs all around.

31. Corp de Garda si Post de Control - Bodyguard and Control Post.

32. Magazii Subterane Pentru Alimente - Underground depots for food supplies.

33. W C (toilet)

34. Sala de Mese de Vara - Wooden barracks used for summer mess.

35. Gard de Scanduri - Wooden fencing about two m high.

ENCLOSURE (5)

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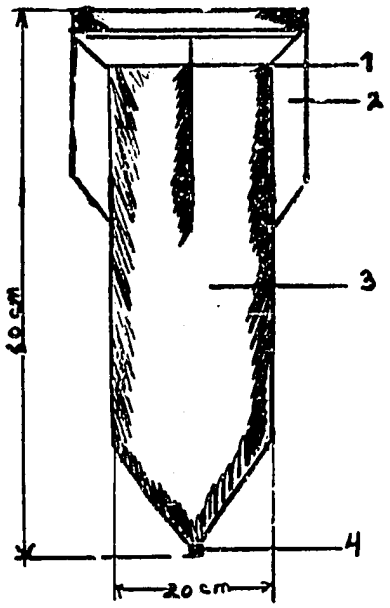
25X1

SKETCH BY INFORMANT OF ONE TYPE OF GERM BOMB WHICH THE INSTRUCTOR CLAIMED THE US AIR FORCE HAS DROPPED IN KOREA WITH LEGEND




Legend

1.. "Cover with a sieve which opens automatically.
2.. "Direction wings.
3.. "Light metal body of the bomb.
4.. "Automatic opening, which, when it contacts the ground, releases the cover (1). Another automatic regulator may release this cover at a predetermined time after the bomb is dropped from the plane."

ENCLOSURE (C)
Page -1-

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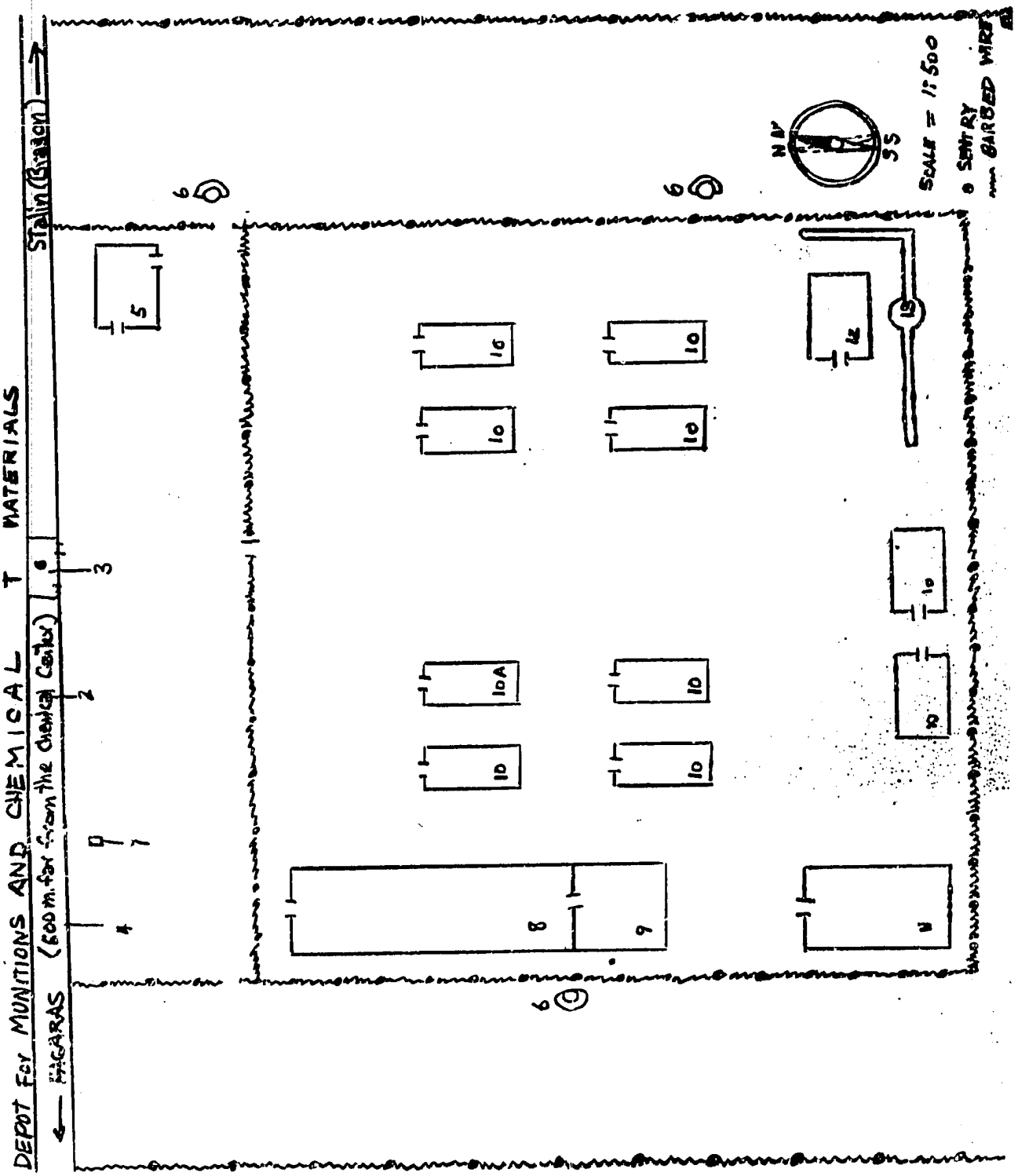
25X1

ROUGH LAYOUT SKETCH PREPARED BY INFORMANT OF THE DEPOZIT DE MUNITII SI MATERIAL CHIMIC AL CENTRULUI CHIMIC FAGARAS WITH LEGEND

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25X

Legend:

"Depozit ue Munitii si Matedal Chimic al Centrului Chimic Fagaras

"1. The cross on the Fagaras- Stalin road.
2. A hole, about 60 cm deep.
3. Cement bridge.
4. Wooden fencing with barbed wire 250 cm high.
5. Office of the bodyguard.
6. Circular machine gun emplacement.
7. Sentry box.
8. Munitions depots. Drawn on for officer cadet training and night manoeuvres. Fire-fighting equipment on north wall.
9. Open wooden shed under which are stored carts, empty munition boxes etc.
10. Sealed underground depots for shells of toxic and blistering substances.
10A Underground depots for toxic and blistering munitions (grenades, mortar shells etc.) Drawn on for training and night manoeuvres.
11. Munitions depots.
12. Munitions depots. All the munitions depots have fire-fighting equipment.
13. Trench with machine gun emplacement.

"The office of the bodyguard (5) has two entrances. The western entrance opens into the sleeping ward which has wooden beds (pric de scanduri). The southern door opens into the office of the Seful de Garda (chief of the guard; either a sergeant or a corporal). This office is linked by a direct military telephone line to the Chemical Center. The Seful de Garda carried an automatic Soviet PPS pistol and a racheta. The sentry carried similar arms. The bodyguard consisted of about 20 men. They were always dressed and alert for possible attack. In the office of the bodyguard there were three Z.B. type machine guns and four boxes of ammunition. Each sentry carried no more than 15 bullets.

"The munitions depot is surrounded by a double row of barbed wire. No person may enter between the two rows. The office of the bodyguard is separated from the actual depot compound by another row of barbed wire fencing. When a truck arrives to load or unload ammunition or chemical materials it must halt in the first courtyard for the first check. The formalities last quite a while. The chief of the bodyguard must phone several places, including the Chemical Center proper, to announce that such and such truck has arrived. The officer of the day at the Chemical Center arrives to check the signatures affixed to the Ordin de Livrare de Munitii (Order for the issue of munitions). A special list of signatures of officers authorized to sign such orders is kept at the office of the bodyguard. The duty officer must compare the signatures affixed to the order with the signatures on the authorized list. Only eight officers are permitted to sign such orders./

Chemical Materiel

5. "The chemical materiel stored in depots at the Chemical Center in Fagaras includes

ENCLOSURE (D)

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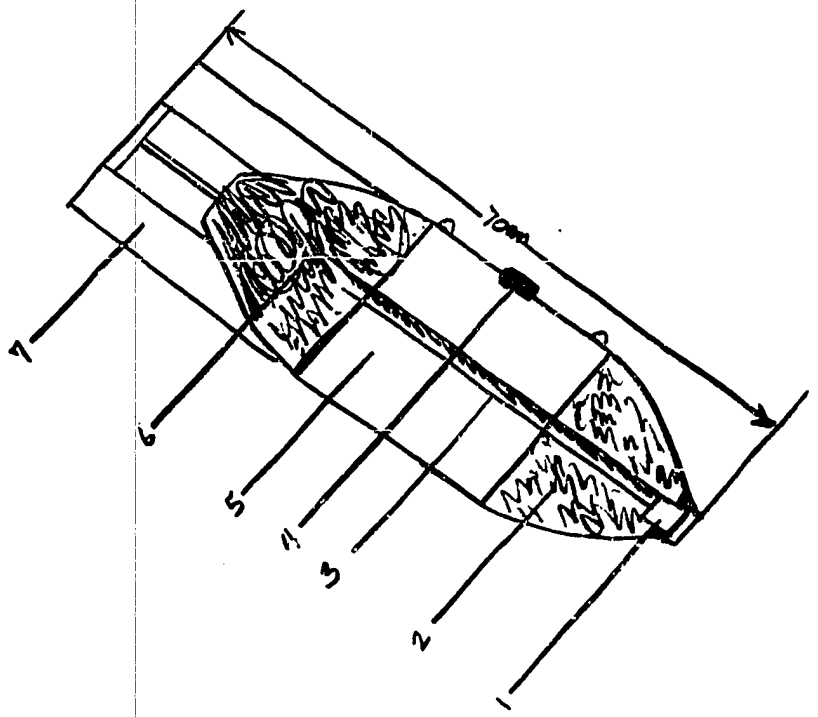
25X1

SKETCH OF AIRPLANE BOMB LOADED WITH TOXIC OR BLISTERING MATERIAL WITH LEGEND




Legend:

1.. Fuse
2.. Front TNT (trinitrotoluene) charge
3.. Extension of fuse tube loaded with fulminate of mercury which ignites the rear TNT charge
4.. Screw tap to introduce the toxic or vesicant material into shell
5.. Chamber for toxic or vesicant material
6.. Rear TNT charge
7.. Fins of the shell

"The toxic or vesicant material is introduced into the shell through point 4, for storage in area 5. When point 1. touches the ground, the explosive (trinitrotoluene) passes to areas 2. and 6. The explosion frees the material in 5."

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ENCLOSURE (E)

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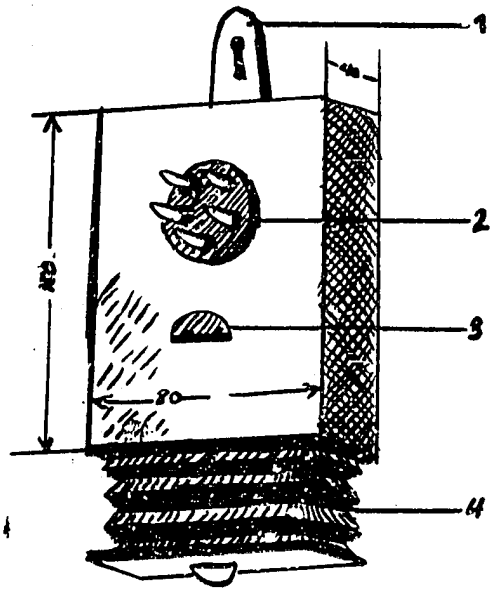
25X1

SKETCH OF HYPER-SENSITIVE SOVIET GAS DETECTOR WITH LEGEND




Legend:

1... Button fastener
2... Fiola - vials
3... Supapa - valve
4... Burduf - bellows-type device

The detector is fastened to the button of the bearer's shirt. When the bellows device is pressed, air passes through the valve into the five vials. Each vial contains a substance that registers a certain color reaction if a particular gas is in the air, eg yellow for mustard gas, green for chlorine. The vials can be screwed in and out easily. When the detector is not in use, the vials are screwed facing inward and the bellows device is closed. The total weight of the detector is 150 grams. The instructions on the back are written in Russian.

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ENCLOSURE (F)

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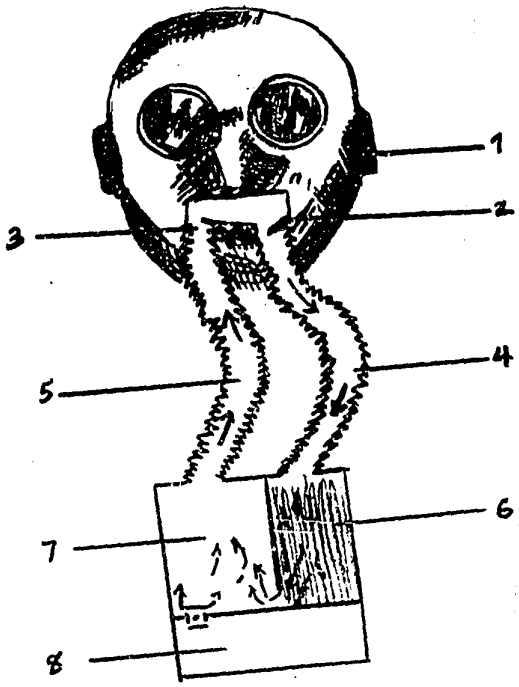
25X1

SKETCH OF SOVIET GAS MASK WITH LEGEND




Legend:

1... Hearing apparatus
2... Outlet valve
3... Intake valve
4... Exhalation tube
5... Inhalation tube
6... Oxylite chamber
7... Preparation chamber' of inhalation of air
8... Oxygen reserve

The used air full of carbon dioxide passes through the oxylite chamber. To chamber 7 is sent only that quantity of air which will combine with oxygen to give the type of air for respiration. The oxgyen reserve will last one hour if the person wearing the gas mask moves around, one hour and a half if the person is still. "There exists a similar kind of gas mask of the aphonic type /not explained/.

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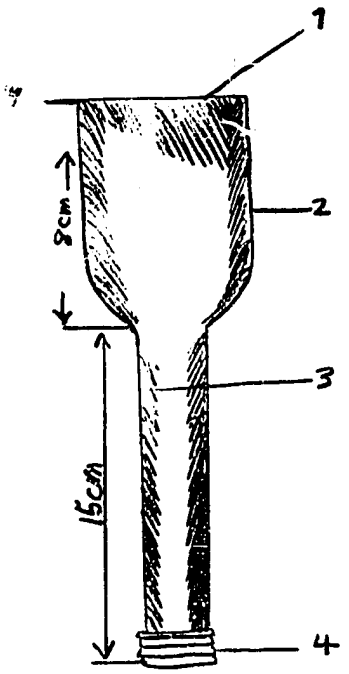
ENCLOSURE (G)



25X1

SKETCH OF SOVIET HAND GRENADE FOR POISONOUS SMOKE




**Legend:**

1... Metallic sieve through which the smoke pours out.
2... Body of the grenade, made of a light-weight, blackened metal.
3... Wooden handle
4... Safety cover screwed over handle

To use the grenade the bearer unscrews the cover and pulls a metal ring, then throws the grenade. After three seconds it begins to function. There is no explosion, only a very slight noise as the smoke pours forth. The smoke is white.

ENCLOSURE (H)

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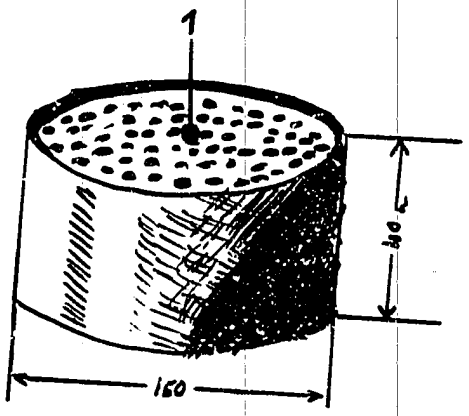
25X1

25X1

SKETCH OF A SOVIET-TYPE OF POISONOUS SMOKE HAND GRENADE [redacted] NOTE: IT IS NOT CLEAR AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THIS REPRESENTS A DETAIL OF ENCLOSURE (G).




25X1

[redacted]

Legend:

1... the power wick

The poisonous smoke pours out through the holes.

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